The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,897.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

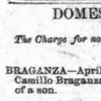
BOMBAY.

Birth.

BRAGANZA—April 13th, at Khambalia, the wife of Mr. A Camillo Braganza, Commandant H. H. the Jam's Guards, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gerrie, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
Carwar	15	Bimlipatam	15
Mangalore	16	Vizagapatam	18
Cannanore	17	Coconada	19
Calicut	18	Madras	23
Cochin	19	Pondicherry	24
Tuticorin	20	Negapatam	24
Colombo	20	Galle	,,
Galle	,,	Colombo	27
Negapatam	24	Tuticorin	28
Pondicherry	,,	Cochin	29
Madras	27	Calicut	30
Coconada	29	Cannanore	1
Vizagapatam	30	Mangalore	1
Bimlipatam	30	Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,023 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dharmatur.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 16
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8

The Dharmatur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dharmatur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUITONJEE, & Co., Neshit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

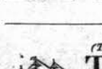
(To sail with quick despatch.)

MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain Forsoner. For Freight and Passage apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

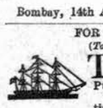
For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,

Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)



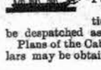
THE A 1 Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1260 tons register, L. Harrison, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Harrison, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUSE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be her. accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS, 22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albertas and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messes, General Merchants, and European residents of Western India. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our List of SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c., in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Qts.	Pts.
Labelled & Brandsd	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rausan, Black capsule,	do	25 ,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	21 ,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do	18 ,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	16 ,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	15 ,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	13 ,, ,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	20 ,, ,,

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	,,	26
Macon, ditto	,,	21

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto ,,	31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto ,,	26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,		
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36 Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,,	31 ,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,,	34 ,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do	,,	36 ,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger do	,,	36 ,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,,	34 ,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do	,,	26 ,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do	,,	23 ,, ...

SHERRIES

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, N° 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold colors, dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 15
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 38
Madeira, East India	,, 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	,, 24	,,

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	... 11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	... 18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	... 16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	...	,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	... 13	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	... 28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	... 3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	... 3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	... 3	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	... 4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	... 6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Ganze Pants	... 7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	... 6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	... 2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Wall End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	,,	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	,,	3
Guyots Wool End	,,	,,
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5 0
COLLARS with Tip & Fancy	,,	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5 0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.

Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.

Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.

Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.

Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.

Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chêf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At least is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles às. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

DIDOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NUBERG will shortly receive a new and ried STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles a Discount of 20 to 25 per cent. for CASH only:—

Boxes, Fancy,	Looking Glasses,
Bronze Ornamen,	Mearschaum Pipes,
Cheroot Holder	Musical Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Oil Prints,
Combs,	Oil Paintings,
Counterpanes.	Oil Cloth,,
Cooking Stoves	Opera Glasses,
Embroidery,	Penknives,
Embossing Press,	Pencils,
Envelopes,	Perfumery,
Fans,	Powder Puffs,
Fancy Goods,	Sealing Wax,
Fruits, Preserv,	Soap,
Games,	Spectacles,
Glassware, Bohnian,	Stencil Plates,
Gold Beading,	Table Linen, English and Country made,
Gogles,	Toys,
Guard Books,	Tobacco Pouches,
Hair Brushes,	Walking Sticks,
Ice Boxes,	Watches, gold, silver & gilt,
Imitation Jewelry,	Willow Baskets,
Ink Stands,	Wine Coolers,
India Rubber Bids,	Work Boxes,
Jet Ornaments,	Writing Desk & Portfolios,
Ladies' Companhs,	Parisian Kid Gloves at Rupee 1 per pair.—Cash.

No. 6, Hummm Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Received by last Mail—

HAS, BACON, and CHEESE.

No. 6, Hummm Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.—Best quality Dinner and Breakfast CLARET, by Th. Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, imported by J. EUBERG, Bombay.

Pauillac at	Rs.	18 per dozen.
Medoc Vin at	Rs.	20 ,, ,,
Margaux	,, ,,	20 ,, ,,

PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at Rs. 24 per doz.

OLD COGNAC by Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

No. 6, Hummur Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have ben landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly irnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), (Liquidation).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 20th April 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Oice, No. 3, Church Lane, for the following business—

1st.—Statement of the Company's position.

2nd.—The course to be pursued with the remaining Debts due to the Company.

3rd.—The non-aplied for dividends—how to be disposed of.

4th.—The Manager's claim for unexpired portion of agreement.

W. GILBERT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 9th April 1868.

MUNICIPALTY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.

Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are requiredto be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,

Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Dezzies or Bordis, but he is prepared to supply the demander of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortmant of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

Do. Do. Trousering.

Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.

West of England Tweeds, of every description.

A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.

Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.

White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.

The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.

The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.

A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1.

White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.

Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.

Flannel shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.

Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.

Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.

Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.

Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

10, ELEGANT OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.

Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupline Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

Terms—Cash.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Late Supreme Court File.

Equity Side.

MANOCKBAI, widow of DORABJEE FRAMJEE, deceased } *Plaintiff.*

Versus.

DADABHOY FRAMJEE and COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE BHABA, the Executors of last Will and Testament of EDULJEE FRAMJEE, deceased, and NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE } *Defendants.*

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above Cause, and bearing date the 15th day of September 1866, the following PROPERTY will be sold in three several Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,149,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750prshare
1,065,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	50 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	63per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
600,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of dia A. & China.	In 185pershare.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	54 pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.. ..	Nomina
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
300,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	123 ex. div.
600,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank.....	435 p.s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
361,200	2,500	2,500	28	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	215 per h.
480,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,590 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Virgaa Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per sha

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	520 persh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co....	590 persh.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	75 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	140 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	645 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	250 p.s	Port Canning...	325
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	975

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	Do. do. ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do. ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta....	At sight	98½.
Do, ...	30 days' sight..	97½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 days' sight...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	98 to 99 ½
.. ..	1842-43	
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	113½
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. ..	114½.

BANKS OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 225
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL.

	PER CANDY.
Dholleras .. .. Old	205 to 210
Bhownuggur	
Broach	205 to 210
Vingorla	195 to 200
Compta	195 to 200
Dharwar Sawginee	210 to 215
Oomrawattee .. .. New ..	220 to 225
Akote	
Broach	235 to 242
Dholleras	
Bhownuggur	238 to 240
Veeravnl..	205 to 212
Ready Sales...	1,500 Candies.
For delivery	1,350 ,,
Market firm.	

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Sibthorpe, Captain, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Trousdell, Staff Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Dickson, Assistant Surgeon, M. Bheel Corps, on sick certificate to England.
Foster, General, R. H. A., on sick leave, to England.
Dods, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Bowker, Captain, 109th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Grashey, Apothecary, Bengal S. M. F., on sick leave, to England.
Scott, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on sick leave, to England.
Colvil e, Lieutenant, 3rd M. L. Cavalry, on sick leave, to Eng.and.
Wood, Staff Surgeon, B. M. Staff, on leave, to England
Williams, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH APRIL.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London....	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 6d.
,, Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route	....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 18	William Kidston.	Scott	Moulmein, Mar. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 18	Sumatra (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.
	L'Agmahanna	Kennedy	Liverpool.
	Fathool Currim ...	Jackson	Calcutta.

The ship *Lady Clarendon*, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

THE market has been dull throughout the past week, and rates are as we anticipated easier; for vessels just arrived and for May loading, business has been done at fully 5s per ton under our last week's figures, while for ships sailing this month there has been a fair demand, but rates are barely so good as last quotations.

For London—At this advanced period of our shipping season there is little cargo offering in quantities sufficient to induce vessels taking this berth. The *Bicadina Dudley* progresses very slowly with her lading.

For Liverpool.—The following vessels have taken the berth, securing whole or part cargoes, at rates varying from £2-5s to £3-12s. 6d. for May loading:—"Falmas" 1283 tons, "Rescue" 1081 tons, "Maggie Lauder," 997 tons, "Castiglione," 1581 tons, "Gabinaus" 1185 tons, "Her Majesty," "Wimbledon" 1498 tons, "Catherine Ranken" 1222 tons, "Maritana" 1407 tons, "Sarah Sands," 818 tons.

The "City of Dumedin" obtained a full cargo of cotton at £3-5-0 with prompt despatch.

Iron ships near about sailing are enquired for at full rates.

Havre.—The "Mary Fry," 980 tons, has been placed for a full cargo of cotton at £3-5-0 with quick despatch.

Falmouth for Orders.—The "Bryn Ivor," 302 tons, "Jessy," 258 tons, have been chartered for full cargoes of cotton, the first named vessel at £3-3-0 for United Kingdom and £3-12-6 for the Continent, the latter at £3-5-0 and £3-15-0.

Cowsur to Liverpool.—The "Echo" 256 tons, gets a full cargo of cotton at £3-15-0 per ton with quick despatch.

The day's quotations are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton .....£2 5s 0d to £2 15s 0d	
	Iron .....£2 15s 0d to £3 5s 0d	
,,	Seeds .....£1 10s 0d to £1 12s 0d	
London	Cotton £2 5s 0d	
,,	Linseed .....£3 vs 0d	
,,	Seeds £1 10s 0d	
Havre	Cotton .....£3 7s 0d to £3 10s 0d	
China	Cotton .....Rs. 8 per bale.	

—*Bombay Saturday Review*, April 18.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, as which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new mean now offered of making announcements known to the public

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SALE of TEAK and BLACKWOOD TREES, standing on the undermentioned Survey Numbers, in the Phulehgaon and Mamnolee Villages, of the Callian Talooka, will take place on FRIDAY the 1st May next at 12 o'clock (noon) precisely, in the Mamlutdar's Cutchery at Callian:—

PHULEHGAON. Nos. 84, 165.
MAMNOLEE. Nos. 30, 42, 44, 55.

Further information will be afforded on application to the undersigned.

C. A. MORPHEW,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

The Deputy Conservator of Forest's Camp Chowk, Kurjut District, 17th April 1868.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUDDUMSEY VERRJEE, PITAMBER PUDDUMSEY, ASARIA LUDHA, MEGHJEE THAVUR, LADUN PUBBA, PACHOO PUBBA, KESSOWJEE DSMSEY, and RUTTONSI MUDDON, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of PUDDUMSEY VEERJEE and COMPANY; and the said PUDDUMSEY VEERJEE also trading in partnership with Sewraz Gungadhur, Khimjee Moth, Luckmidass Hunsraz, Ramjee Jaitha, Jumnadass Khooshaldass, Nagindass Jumnadass, and Luckmidass Girdhurdass, under the name, style, and firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby hereby given that an application will be made to the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP in his Chambers on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, on behalf of MR. WILLIAM SIM, for an Order that all acts in the trusts of the abovementioned estate requiring to be done by the said WILLIAM SIM and THOMAS DUNN may be done by the said WILLIAM SIM alone.—Dated this 17th day of April 1868.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorney for the Trustees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
SUNDRIES RECEIVED BY LATE STEAMERS.

BEST PLAYING CARDS, florigated Mogals, fancy backs.
CHESSMAN and CHESSBOARDS, Staunton and other patterns.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS—CRIBBAGE BOARDS.
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, 100, 66, and 50 feet.
GILT MOROCCO TABLE MATS, in sets of 6.
MAHOGANY T SQUARES, ebony edges—24 in., 30 in. and 36 inches.
CHUBBS CASH BOXES, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
CHUBBS' JAPANNED TIN WRITING BOXES, fitted and supplied with leather covers.
HATMAN'S MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER in rolls —25 yards long.
DOUBLE ELEPHANT DRAWING PAPER.
OPISOMETERS for measuring distances on Maps, a very ingenious and useful little instrument.
CHUBBS' PALANQUIN BOXES, with leather covers.
BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES, best construction.
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, in frames of various sizes.
POCKET MAGNIFIERS, ditto.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, by Elliott and other makers.
COLOUR BOXES, 12 Cakes, fitted complete, and suitable for Engineers and Architects.
ROUND LEATHER CASES, for Pencils.
MEMORANDUM and ACCOUNT BOOKS, ruled and unruled, of all sizes and descriptions of binding.
PERRY'S PAPER TIES,—a large supply of these very useful articles.
DATE INDICATORS.
INKSTANDS and INKGLASSES in great variety.
OIL and WATER COLOURS—SABLE and other BRUSHES.
MUSIC BOOKS and MUSIC PAPER.
ALBUMS of all descriptions, of the latest and most elegant designs.
STATIONERY in great variety, &c., &c. &c.

*** *Full particulars of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Stock of this Establishment are contained in a CATALOGUE just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

REYNOLD'S SYSTEM OF MEDICINE. Second Volume, containing LOCAL DISEASES, viz.:

I. Diseases of the Nervous System.
II. Diseases of the Digestive System.

This Volume consists of a Series of Articles by various Medical gentlemen of repute, including Drs. Austie, Bastian, T. King, Chambers, Wilson, Fox, Jones, Gee, H. Maudsley, W. C. Maclean, &c. &c. ..... Rs. 18 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING &c.

New French Novels.

Le Comte de Warrens.....	Aimard	Rs.	2 8
Passe Partout	Aimard.....		2 8
Les Compagnons de la Lune...	Aimard.....		2 8
Rosas	Aimard.....		2 8
Les Spadassins de l'Opera.....	Polson du Terrail...		2 8
La Vertie sur Rocambole	Disto ...		2 4
Les Glaciers	Zurcher et Margaill.		1 8
Un Chatiment	Adolphe Joanne ...		2 4
Les deux Marguerite	O. Reybaud.....		2 4
Les Tragedies au Foyer.....	Delint		2 4
Memoires d'un Journaliste ...	Villemessant		2 4
Les Revenants	Paul Féval.....		2 4
La Double Vue.....	E. Berthet		2 4
Thérese Raquin.....	Emile Zola		2 4
Manette Solomon, 2 vols.....	De Goncourt.....		4 8
La Succession Chavanet, 2 vols.	Daudet		2 4
L'Avaleur du Sabres	Paul Féval.....		2 4
Les Corbeaux du Gévaudan...	De Pontmartin		2 4
Le Meurtrier d'Albertine Renaut	H. Rivière		2 4
Les Petits Vagabonds.....	Mdme Marcel.....		1 8
Le Bon Vieux Temps	Berthet.....		2 4
L'Hotel des Commissaires— Prisons	Champfleury		2 4
Le 13me Hussards.....	... Gaboriau		2 4
Les Gens mal Elevés	Fremy		2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published.

"WRINKLES," or, Hints to Sportsmen and Travellers, upon Dress, Equipment, Armament, and Camp Life. By H. A. L., "THE OLD SHEKARRY, with Illustrations—Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Second Edition enlarged.

THE SPORTING RIFLE and its PROJECTILES. By Lieut. James Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps—Rs. 5-4. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Second Edition.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA: containing information for Ladies, on OUTFIT, FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING, CHILDREN, SERVANTS, STABLES, and TRAVELLING, together with a number of RECEIPTS for INDIAN COOKERY. By a Lady Resident—Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS.—The following large-sized *Imray's Charts*, mounted on cloth for Captains' use, are now available:—

1	Gulf of Aden; from Socotra to the Red Sea Rs.	5 0
2	India, West Coast; Bombay to Kurrachee.....	8 0
3	Bay of Bengal; General Chart, very large Scale	8 0
4	Bay of Bengal, West; Comorin to Coconada.	8 0
5	Ditto North; Pulicat to Bassein River.	8 0
6	Ditto East; Bassein to Penang	8 0
7	Red Sea, 2 large sheets, names printed in Arabic and English	12 0
8	Rice Ports of India	8 0
9	Mauritius	5 0
10	Southern Africa and Madagascar	12 0
11	Straits of Malacca and Singapore	8 0
12	Mercator's Chart of the World.....	6 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

*** NONE *but* ONE OR HALF ANNA STAMPS *will hereafter be received in payment of Bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us.* HALF AN ANNA *must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.*

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE.

[☞ *When Cash accompanies Orders no charge will be made for Postages.*]

Parkyns's Notes on Life in Abyssinia. With Map, &c.	Rs. 5 12
Beke's The British Captives in Abyssinia.....	9 0
Blanc's The Story of the Captives in Abyssinia.....	3 12
Chandler's Abyssinia, Mythical and Historical	1 8
Sir W. C. Harris's The Highlands of Ethiopia, 3 vols. 2nd Edition	10 8
Sir S. W. Baker's The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, &c.	15 12
Revd. Dr. Krapf's Travels, &c. in E. Africa and Abyssinia	15 12
Major H. G. Graham's Glimpses of Abyssinia, &c..	1 8
Captain Barker's Journey to Shoa, &c.	3 0
Wyld's Map of Abyssinia, in case	5 12
Standford's ditto	1 0
Chapman's Travels in South Africa, 2 vols	24 0
Vambery's Sketches of Central Asia	12 0
Speke's Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile.....	15 12
Du Chaillu's Adventures in Equatorial Africa	15 12
——— Journey to Ashango-Land.....	15 12
——— Stories of the Gorilla Country.....	4 8
Watson's History of Persia, from 1800 of 1858.....	11 4
Outram and Havelock's Persian campaign. By Capt. Hunt	4 12
Wagner's Travels in Persia, &c.....	6 12
Lieut. Col. Stuart's Residence in Northern Persia, &c.....	4 8
E. Romaine's The British Arms in North China and Japan.....	9 0
——— Peking and the Pekingese, 2 vols.....	18 0
Sir G. Barrow's Ceylon, past and present.....	18 12
Brooke's Ten years in Sarawak. 2 vols.....	11 4
Boyle's Adventures among the Dyaks of Borneo	10 8
Hill's Travels in Egypt and Syria.....	2 12
Tennent's The Wild Elephant of Ceylon.....	
Trotter's History of the British Empire in India, 2 vols	24 0
Elphinstone's History of India	13 8
Wheeler's Ditto, vol. I.....	13 8
Sir R. Elliot's Ditto, vol. I.....	13 8
Dalhousie's Administration of British India, Vol. I.....	11 4
Sir C. Wood's Administration of Indian Affairs, 1859-66.....	6 8
Erskine's Lives of Baber and Humayun, 2 vols....	12 0
Malleson's History of the French in India.....	12 0
Macpherson's Memorials of Service in India.....	9 0
Walsh's The Futtehghur Mission and her martyred Missionaries	6 12
Sullivan's Conquerors, Warriors, and Statesmen of India	9 0
Morley's Administration of Justice in India.....	11 4
Murray's History of British India to 1856.....	4 4
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers, 2 vols.....	27 0
Rankes's The Englishman in India.....	5 12
Majendie's up among the Pandies	4 8
P. R. Cola's Productive Industry in India, &c.....	10 0
Thornton's Gazetteer of India, 4 vols.....	50 0
Oman's Eastwards; or realities of Indian Life.....	2 12
History of the Siege of Delhi. By an Officer.....	5 0
Rees's The Siege of Lucknow, &c.....	7 8
Gubbins's The Mutinies in Oudh.....	7 8
Edwardes's a year on the Punjaub Frontier, 2 vols...	15 8
General Brigga's India and Europe compared.....	4 12
Prichard's The Mutinies in Rajpootana	4 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

WANTED, for RESIDENCE, by a Married Couple (English), two or more empty ROOMS, or a small FLOOR, of moderate Rent in a Bungalow within the Fort. Address, stating Rent and fullest particulars, to MR. NELDER, General Post Office, Bombay.

WE have appointed MR. J. M. CARTER to be our AGENT in BOMBAY, and he is authorized to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE. HOWARD BROTHERS.

4, Meadow Street, 20th April 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 14th May next, at 2 P.M., about 40 tons of SCRAP IRON, lying at the Byculla Work Shops; also at Lanowlee, on MONDAY, the 18th of May next, at 4 P.M., a similar quantity, lying at the Work Shops there. The whole to be removed at the Purchaser's expense within one month from the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to the STOREKEEPER, G. I. P. R. Stores Office, Byculla.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th April 1868.

PAPER FOR SALE—

WRITING,	Large Post, cream laid and blue wove, 13 and 15 lbs.
	Foolscap, 5½, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15 lbs.
	Medium, blue wove, 18 and 20 lbs.
	Do. cream wove, 15 and 19 lbs.
HANDMADE	Medium Bank, 13 lbs.
	Foolscap, 15½ and 18 lbs.
	Large Post, 24 lb.; Imperial, 72 lbs.
PRINTING,	Double Demy, 36 lb.; Super Royal, 26 and 32 lbs.
	Royal, 20 to 30 lbs.; Double Royal, 35 to 50 lbs.
PACKING,	Marble casing, 23 by 36 in., 50 lbs
	Brown casing, 22 by 38 in., 50 lbs.
	Glazed Backing, 23 by 45 in. 300 lbs.
	Blue Facing of various sizes.

*** The Packing Paper is specially adapted for use in *Spinning Mills*.

Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay,	President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to M. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th April 1868.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

THE recent discussion on the best means of improving the Harbour of Bombay, if it has not secured for the port Mr. Russel Aitken's magnificent scheme for the construction of wet docks in Moody Bay, has nevertheless ended in the decided discomfiture of the bunder boat party. When the agitation in favour of wet docks was reopened by the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer in November 1866, Government had committed itself to the construction of a system of shallow bunder boat basins in Moody Bay, the estimated cost of which is stated at 171 lacs of rupees. This scheme was the sublime conception of the Public Works Department; and was quite of a piece with much of that questionable wisdom which pervades its deliberations. The idea at the bottom of it was to keep all sea-going vessels in the middle of the stream while loading or unloading, and to convey the cargo between the ship and the shore by means of shallow bunder boats and lighters. This was perpetuating the evils under which the trade of the harbour groaned, and it was against this intensely absurd freak of the Public Works Department that the opposition of the Municipal authorities was directed. Their object was to have ships loaded and unloaded alongside as in other large seaports, and they advocated at once, as the most effectual way of accomplishing this, the construction of wet docks in the only available piece of land along the harbour foreshore that a profligate Government had not made away with. Unfortunately they have not succeeded in getting wet docks for Bombay, but they have succeeded in dislocating and disarranging the whole Government scheme; and instead of a pure and simple bunder boat system, as sanctioned, whereby ships would be loaded and unloaded with much inconvenience, delay, and risk at a considerable distance from the shore, the Government scheme, while preserving the bunder boat element, is now to include deep water tidal basins, which shall permit ships of heavy tonnage to lie alongside the quays and receive and discharge cargo without the aid of an intermediate fleet of lighters. This is an immense boon gained, though it falls far short of a system of wet docks; and if Messrs. Crawford and Aitken have not got all they fought for, it is to their courageous agitation of the question that the trade of Bombay is indebted even for this much. The first-fruits of the investigation into the merits of the conflicting schemes were shown in the Government Resolution of December last forwarded in January to the Secretary of State. Government felt its position so far unhinged as to be compelled to write as follows: "But though "they have felt constrained to adopt this view, "Government are far from being satisfied that "an improved system of boat basins only would "meet the requirements of the trade; they are "of opinion that a sufficient area of tidal basin, "such as that suggested by Mr. Ormiston, and "advocated by the section of the committee "that dissents, should be constructed in ad-"dition to the boat basins already contem-"plated; and provision should be made ac-"cordingly in the revised project for wharf "accommodation." This proposal to recast the whole Government plans has been sanctioned by Sir Stafford Nothcote, in his despatch which was made public on Friday last, if the very undecided expression of opinion there given can be regarded as anything else than an acknowledgment that Sir Stafford does not know what is really required, and a transfer of the whole responsibility to the Government of Bombay leaving it to do what it pleases under the circumstances. "It can only be hoped," writes the Secretary for India, "that it may be possible "to provide adequately for the requirements of "the port by means of the revised scheme for "wharf accommodation, which you appear to "have called for, and which seems to be intended "to include a certain area of tidal basin in addition to boat basins." Singularly enough, however, both the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State write as if they regarded this expensive scheme now sanctioned as merely temporary and provisional, and as if Bombay may hope yet to enjoy the luxury of a wet dock system. The local Government is clearly convinced that wet docks are not "*at present at least*" practicable; and Sir Stafford, weakly echoing the same formula, says, "I am inclined to think "that you have wisely decided that no steps to-"wards the construction of docks shall, *for the "present at least*, be taken by Government." It would seem as if we were to infer from the language, both of the Local and the Home Government, that at the very moment they are committing themselves to the construction at heavy outlay of a series of bunder boat and tidal basins, they contemplate the possibility of these being bye and bye entirely superseded by a system of docks which, if constructed now, would add little to the contemplated expenditure on basins, but which, if constructed afterwards, would add enormously to the total cost.

The Local Government clearly admits that the amount which would be saved by constructing boat basins instead of docks—somewhere about 37 lacs—is not sufficient to decide the question against docks. This removes the financial element out of consideration. It also admits there would be a pecuniary saving to trade if docks were constructed, but declares that the saving would be inappreciable,—assertion which we do not stop to dispute. It also discovers that the Dock Committee assume at with improved wharfage and lighterage accomodation no saving could be effected as regards tis in loading or unloading; and on engineering grounds it maintains that were docks constructed break water would be necessary, which would interfere with the harbour currents and creat deposits of mud This objection, however, Govnment adds might be overcome. There remainthen, in the estimation of Government, two objections to docks—one, in a sanitary point of vie, and the other, as regards discipline. Governmat does not think that any strong argument agast docks can be founded on their interferen with the discipline of the ship, so that the dock question is disposed of almost entirely on the ground that the construction of docks wdd endanger the health of the native town, at the lodging of men in closed-in barracks ould injuriously affect the health and vigour of the crews. Now, if there is any force in this ojection at all, it is a permanent objection and not a temporary one; if true now, it will hol true so long as the native town remains where is, or, a tropical sun shines. But seeing that this is the main ground on which Governmen refuses to give docks to Bombay, it does sm strange that Government should minute that "docks are not practicable at present at leas" as if it would be possible to overcome that scitary objection forty or eighty years hence. If docks are practicable at any future time, they are practicable now, and it is much to be deplored that when Government is sending a large sum of money on the improvement of the harbour, it should not spend it on the most effectual means of facilitating the operations of trade. Great as the concession of a tidal basin is, such a work cannot bear comparison with an ample wet dock; it has its own special disadvantages also and exposes essels to strain and damage from which vessls in dock are entirely free.

If Government is so convinced that it dare not construct docks because of the sanitary objections to them, it is bound to be logical, and to prohibit the Elphistone Company from constructing similar sarces of malaria and disease on its works. What is injurious to the health of the native town at Moody Bay cannot be beneficial few yards off on the Elphinstone ground. Dr. Hewlett, in his evidence before the Commitee, was decidedly opposed to docks on sanitcy grounds; and fortified by this Government resolution he may feel himself called upon, as the Officer of Health for the Municipality, to apply the provisions of the Municipal Act with the view of preventing that Company from executing works which are condemned by the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State as injurious to the health of the town. We shall be able to test the worth of the Government reasons if it permits a private Company to execute for the mere private profit of its own hareholders, works which might "seriously affect" the health of the native town, and which Government refuses to undertake on its own account when the object sought is the good of the whole trading community.

THE RESTORATION OF THE FORT SCHOOLS' MONEY.

WE are happy to announe that the lay trustees, with the further facts now before them, undertake the responsibility of seeing that the monies paid by Mr. Spring from the Cathedral School Fund will be restord with interest.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

DEFEAT OF THE AMEER AZIM KHAN.

CAPTURE OF CANDAHAR BY THE GOVERNOR OF HERAT.

PROCLAMATION OF SHERE ALI KHAN AS RULER OF AFGHANISTAN.

THE wheel of Fortune in Afghanistan has once more revolved, and the fugitive Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, whose case has till the present moment seemed so hopeless, has been again proclaimed Ruler of Afghanistan. This event was brought about by a bloody engagement which has been fought at Girisht, on the north bank of the Helmund, between his son, Mahomed Yacoob Khan, a youth of three or four and twenty—the same who detected the disguise of Dr. Vambery when that distinguished traveller visited him in Herat of which he was and still is Governor—and the present ruler of Cabul, Ameer Azim Khan. The Ameer Azim Khan who recently ascended the throne of Afghanistan was defeated with severe loss, some of his chief Sirdars being taken prisoners, and Candahar being captured by his youthful foe.

The young victor immediately proclaimed his father, Ameer Shere Ali, Ruler of Afghanistan, which is a sad blow to Sir John Lawrence's singular foreign policy, for we have now two Ameers in Afghanistan, each of whom has been acknowledged by the Indian Government.

It is not improbable that a third will soon arise in the person of Sirdar Abdcol Rahman Khan, whose brilliant victory a short time ago over Shere Ali's troops confirmed Azim Khan's seat upon the Afghan throne, and who, as the lawful heir of the deceased Cabul Ameer, led his troops into Turkistan, apparently in disgust, and there conquered for himself a kingdom.

It would seem to be the duty of Sir John Lawrence either to stop recognising men who, in the prevailing anarchy, get to the top, become Ameers of Afghanistan for half an hour, and are then topp

Yet one obstinate old Minister, the Grand Secretary Wojen, was found to stand up for the ancient order of things in opposition to the Yamen; and the following was the treatment his memorial received:—

"With reference to the report presented by Our desire by the Yamen of Foreign Affairs upon the memorial of the Grand Secretary Wojen, praying that the proposal to invite scholars to pass in astronomy and arithmetic at the School of Foreign Knowledge be dismissed: the above proposition has been the subject of a succession of memorials presented by Tso Tsung t'ang and other Ministers, and the Princes and Ministers in whose department it lies, have exhaustively discussed it, and are unanimous [in their approval of it]; there can, therefore, be no more indecision about it. We command the Yamen accordingly to proceed in earnest to the examination of all candidates who may present themselves, and to send all who pass to the college to study. With regard to that passage in the memorial of Wojen, in which he urges that the extent of the empire considered, there can be no fear about want of ability, and that if the study of astronomy and arithmetic be an essential, persons conversant with those sciences will be forthcoming if the advisers of the Throne be extensively consulted; as such persons must of course be known to the Grand Secretary, let him recommend a number of officers as candidates, and let him establish a school for them apart from the other, himself superintend their studies, and let them be pitted against the students of the School of Foreign Knowledge; that so both establishments may succeed. It will behove the Prince and the Ministers [of the Yamen] and the Grand Secretary alike to apply themselves zealously to the conduct [of this course of instruction]. Where there is resolution to succeed, there must be success. The proposition is not be regarded as a matter of form.

"Respect this."

Wojen, however, instead of accepting the challenge thus held out to him, appears to have taken the matter so much to heart as to have declined his appointment to the establishment of the innovating Yamen. But as will be seen from the following, he was not permitted to excuse himself. By the way one cannot but admire the courtly manner of the Imperial behests:—

"The Grand Secretary Wojen having requested Us to recall our Decree appointing him to the Yamen of Foreign Affairs, We commanded the Ministers of the Great Council to signify to him verbally that We would not allow him to persist in declining the appointment. He has now presented another memorial, in which he states his apprehensions that, being by nature slow and stickling, he may do mischief, and prays as to dispense with his service in the Yamen of Foreign Affairs. The business of Yamen of Foreign Affairs is business of great importance; Wojen holds a high position, and it is his undoubted duty in the present seasons of difficulty to do all he can to help in the post to which he is appointed. How can he possibly be allowed, were it ever so little, to excuse himself? No further notice need be taken of his memorial.

"Respect this"

MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

(*Madras Times.*)

BOMBAY, MARCH, 1868.

THE north west line of the Madras Railway after leaving Arconum Junction takes a northerly course through the district of North Arcot, traverses the district of Cuddapah, which it cuts into two pretty equal divisions, and enters the Bellary district a few miles to the south east of Tadpatry. These three are the only districts which the north west line will enter. It may perhaps hereafter be considered desirable to have branches in different directions, but at present the only branch line under construction is that leading from Goondacul to Bellary, which is expected to be finished in two years. Whatever scarcity may prevail in North Arcot, it is satisfactory to know that this district is better off than any other in the Presidency for railway communication, as, in addition to the sixty miles of the north west line, it has about ninety miles of the south west, to say nothing of the Bangalore branch railway in its immediate neighbourhood. Even Bellary will not have more than about one hundred and fifty miles when the present lines are finished. Salem and Coimbatore appear to have about one hundred and twenty miles each; Cuddapah appears to have one hundred and twelve miles, Tanjore seventy, Trichinopoly sixty, Malabar eighty, and Madras thirty.

This, it must be confessed, is a great improvement upon the state of things twenty years ago, when some of the Collectors were obliged to report that they had not a *single mile of made road* in their district. Here is a curious return, showing the extent of made roads (or rather roads naturally practicable for carts) in the year 1846, published in Mr. Norton's "Madras," a book which everybody who would understand the "now and then" of the Madras Presidency should read. In this return, Vizagapatam is represented by what cricketers call a "ducks-egg, but other people a "nought"; Kurnool is similarly characterised; Bellary had nine miles of made road, which was probably confined to the cantonment; Cuddapah 3½ miles; Masulipatam 2, Rajahmundry 8½, South Arcot 9¾, Chingleput 11¼, Nellore 15, Guntoor 39, Ganjam 40, North Arcot 364, Trichinopoly 50¾, Tanjore 533¾, Salem 400, Coimbatore (including Neilgherry ghauts) 53¾, Canara 80, Malabar (including Neilgherry ghauts) 133½, Madura 682¼ and Tinnevelly 293¾. The Ceded Districts, it will be observed, could not show a dozen miles between them. The Civil Engineer of the period declared the roads in the Cuddapah district to be "execrable;" the line from Bellary to Cuddapah, which was then used as the tappal road between Bombay and Madras, was allowed by all travellers "to be the very worst in the Presidency," and, though it had been surveyed and reported on for ten years, nothing had during that time been done to improve it. Of the district of Bellary, it was said that, though it measured thirteen thousand square miles, or nearly double the size of Wales, and contained a population of one million two hundred and fifty thousand, there was but one arched bridge out of the town of Bellary. The roads in Kurnool showed "no indication of ever having had any money spent on them." Coming further south, North Arcot, which has now its one hundred and fifty miles of railway, had "no cross roads," and its other communications, save the trunk roads, were "mere tracks picking the best way they can "through the obstacles they meet with swamps, "quagmires, rocks or jungles." In Salem and Madura the roads were made and kept up by forced labour. The total extent of made roads in the Presidency in 1846 was three thousand one hundred and ten and a quarter miles. What it is now I have no means of saying. Perhaps the Public Work Department, which is remarkably chary of supplying information regarding works of considerable interest and importance to the public, will inform us. At all events a great impetus has been given to road-making during the last year or two. Even the recent famine may be said to have done good—if such a visitation can be said to do good—in this respect, inasmuch as it has hastened the progress of many useful works which would not otherwise perhaps have been taken in hand for years to come.

In his last Administration Report, the Collector of North Arcot tells us that, in consequence of the large expenditure on relief works in the southern and western parts of his district, "all projects under execution in those parts are two years in advance of what they would have been under ordinary circumstances." Formerly, little more than one half per cent. on the total revenue was allowed for making and maintaining roads throughout the Presidency. It is to be hoped that the respectable collections now made under the Road Cess Act (Act 3 of 1866—Madras) will ensure well-kept roads in every district for the future. This Act came into force in North Arcot and in most of the other districts, in January 1867, and its effect is thus described by Mr. J. D. Robinson: "It raises the Road "Cess of two per cent., which has been levied "in the district since the revision of the Assess"ment in 1857, to 3¼ per cent., and brings "the Zemindaries and other estates and Inams, "which had hiterto been exempt, within the rate-paying area. It is estimated that the Road Fund will thus be raised from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 95,000." If the Act has produced equally favourable results in other districts, there should be no difficulty in future in finding means for the construction and maintenance of district roads. It seems doubtful, however, whether, with the ample funds now at the disposal of Collectors, roadmaking is carried on so vigorously as it might be. In Kurnool, for example,—which twenty years ago had no made roads, and which now is, after Bellary, one of the largest cotton-producing districts in the Presidency—though there appears to have been a sum of Rs. 25,000 available for expenditure during the year 1866-7, only Rs. 8,293 is reported to have been laid out. Of course if the existing roads are in a proper state of repair, and no new ones are required, there is nothing to be said against this limited outlay, except that if Rs. 8,000 odd are sufficient for the annual requirements of this service, it is hardly necessary to collect Rs. 25,000. Bearing in mind, however, that Kurnool was twenty years ago, the question which naturally suggests itself is, whether the produce of its 200,000 acres of cultivated cotton soil has at present all the facilities for getting to market that, in the interests of the cultivators, are desirable? Again, let the Public Works Department speak.

To return however to our *mouton*, the North West line. After leaving Arconum the places of chief interest in the North Arcot district are Naggery, which like the Duke of Wellington, General Sir Charles Napier, and Socrates, is famous among other things for its "Nose"; Tripatty famous from one end of India to the other for its temples; and the Ballapully Jungle, well known, by reputation at all events, to shikars, and which ought to be famous for its fresh and pleasant scenery. The advantages which the prominent and picturesque feature of Naggery Hills offers for pic-nics are, I am assured, not to be thought of lightly. I do not doubt it. The very appearance of the Nose as you rattle along the plain beneath is suggestive of refreshing breezes and fine scenery at the top, and for once one is almost tempted to emulate the example of impudent street boys in London, when making personal observations on tall men, by inquiring "if it's cold up there?" Why it was ever called a Nose is more than I can tell you. The only supposition that offers a reasonable explanation of the meaning of its sponsors is, that they may have thought the hill resemble a certain class of the human nasal feature in this particular—that it has a decided celestial tendency. To my thinking, it is much more like a head, and considering that the vegetation is rather scanty about the poll,—a bald head. If this interesting geographical fact had been communicated to Sir Charles Trevelyan during his Governorship, who knows but that Naggery might have been re-named and honest merit rewarded by the discoverer being at once raised to a position where his talents could have rendered invaluable service to the State—the head of the Topographical Department! But times have changed, alas! and the name of Naggery has not. What facilities for getting to the top of the Nose, people on pic-nicing intent, may have, I am not aware, though I understand that, by taking a circuitous route, the stronghold may be easily got at somewhere in the rear. There is no mistake, however, about the side facing the railway, which is so precipitous that I may safely recommend those who do not feel equal to climbing the exterior of the Madras light-house not to attempt its ascent. There is one geographical fact connected with the Nose which I have gatherd from a book, namely, that it forms the S. E. termination of a mountainons range that runs in a north easterly direction through the Ceded Districts into the Nizam's dominions. Nothing, however, is said about the singularly hozy and cloud-like appearance sometimes presented by the range which was particularly remarkable on the occasion to which I allude about mid-day or shortly after, in fact about tiffin time, and was the subject of some scientific observations among the inteligent company assembled. One suggested the effect was due to fog; another attributed it to the glare of the sun; and a third (an Irishman) to the fact that the train was running in one direction and the hills in another; but it was generally admitted, that the correct explanation was given by my friend De Wylkins, when he declared, in a voice somewhat shaken by his exertions in drawing the last champagne cork, that it was due entirely to "exshepnal-atmospheric-influenshes." I say this explanation was generally admitted: of course there was somebody to object to it, as there always is somebody sufficiently angular-minded to object to even the most reasonable proposition. The dissentient in this case was a reserved man, who sat in a corner of the carriage eating triangular sandwiches with a pen-knife and drinking weak brandy and water out of a tea-cup. "Bah," exclaimed this individual indignantly, as he seized an empty bottle and threw it out of the window, "*that* for your exceptional atmospheric influences." Of course it was not worth while arguing the point with a stranger who could show such extraordinary mental excitement after taking brandy and water out of a tea-cup: so we preserved a dignified silence, De Wylkins immediately composing himself for a nap, doubtless to show his indifference for the uncalled-for, and I must say, impertinent remark. Always mindful of my mission, it occurred to me that, while the subject was in recollection, I had better satisfy myself on another important geographical fact by an appeal to my intelligent little friend. With this object in view, I stirred De Wylkins gently in the ribs with my walking stick and inquired the height of the hill at Naggery. Will you believe me that after languidly opening his eyes and pretending to be deeply engaged for some moments in mental calculation, the only reply I received was: "*Perhaps Naggery knows; I don't.*" The utter irrelevancy of the remark, coupled with the humiliating confession of ignorance, was too much for me. I really felt compelled to rest for a time in a horizontal position. This unfortunately necessitated the laying my head below the level of the carriage window, which of course interfered with further observations of the surrounding country. No doubt this is to be regretted; but after what I have related, you will easily understand that, however indefatigable one may be in the pursuit of knowledge, there are sometimes obstacles in the way which even the bravest hearts must acknowledge to be insuperable. So I rested—and rested.

The shouting of "Tripatty" by the railway people roused me from sweet reverie. There is the town on the left hand side of the line, a few miles distant, lying at the foot of those sacred hills on which the Mussulman has never attempted to set foot, and which are so dear to the Hindoo pilgrim that, at the first sight of them a-far off, he falls prostrate and calls upon the name of his idol. The pagoda, which the Brahmins declare to be of immense antiquity (nearly five thousand years) is situated among these hills. It is said that no Christian has has ever been permitted to see it; and, if we understand by this that no Christian has ever been allowed to examine the interior, the statement is perhaps correct. There is an interesting account of the temple, written whilst it was under the control of Government, in the *Gazetteer of Southern India*, which those curious in the matter of Pagoda history should read for themselves. The main facts are that the idol of the temple is worshipped by votaries of Vishnoo, who flock to it from all parts of India, and in immense numbers on the occasion of the annual festival; that the idol "is an erect stone figure about seven feet in height, with four arms, and personifies Vishnu in two of his hands; the right contains the chukra, or club of war; the left the chank or holy shell. The other right hand points to the earth, alluding to the sacred origin of the hill, and the other left holds the lotus." It is to this idol that princes and peasants alike present all manner of propitiatory offerings, from the costly jewels of the one to the mere handful of rice of the other. The occasions on which these offerings are made are similar in many respects to those which induce Christians to undertake extraordinary religious services. Restoration to health, success over enemies, escape from perils, &c. are motives for thanksgivings, common alike to Hindoo and Christian. The former, however, rejoices greatly over the birth of a son or the marriage of a child, while his Christian brother takes these little domestic incidents rather philosophically. The nature of Hindoo offerings is thus described:—

"A man who is lame presents a silver leg; if blind, a gold or silver eye; in fact there are innumerable ways in which Hindoo superstition developes itself upon this occasion. The jewels which a woman has worn from infancy are voluntarily offered to the idol; she appears with a shabby cloth before the stone god, and presents a splendid one which has never been worn; she tears the bangles from her infant's little legs and fondly hopes that the god whom she sees in the clouds and hears in the wind will shower down his blessings on her and hers. She has haply travelled hundreds of miles, and has accomplished her object; perhaps before this journey, which to her might be one of terror, she never left her village or the bosom of her family."

The original cause of all these offerings is mixed up with a very homely bit of romance, which, it is hardly necessary to say, has a lady at the bottom of it. It appears that once on a time, the Tripatty idol fell over head and ears in love with a blooming and accomplished damsel, Tudmavuttee by name, daughter of Akaswa, Rajah of Narrainvanum, in the Bom Rauze Zemindary. Who Bom Rauze was is not certain from present records but, it doesn't matter; he has nothing to do with the story. What is certain is that the idol was desperately in love with Tudmavuttee, and Tudmavuttee desperately in love with the idol. The intentions of the idol, mind you, were strictly honourable, and he only wished to secure his fair charmer in the bonds of wedlock. But there was a difficulty. The idol, like a good many would-be Benedicts of the present day, was not over burdened with the current coin of the realm; in fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, he was "hard up," and couldn't muster the necessary cash for the matrimonial expenses. The situation was trying, and commands the sympathy of every true-hearted man and woman at once. What did the idol do, think you, under this circumstances, to raise the wind? Rush to the soucar and negotiate a loan at sixty per cent? No. Start a Reclamation Company, capital five millians, five thousand pounds paid up, and sell out the moment shares had reached one hundred per cent premium? No. Emigrate to the Diggings of the period, leaving poor broken-hearted Tudmavuttee vowing with tears in her eyes that she would be faithful, patient and true till her own "Sammy" could return with a bag of rupees and claim her for his own? No. These would have been the acts of common mortals. The Triputy idol behaved like a sensible creature. He went boldly to his influential friend Cuvera, the Indian Plutus, and made a clean breast of the actual position of affairs, trusting to Cuvera's well-known generosity for assistance. No doubt the idol made the most of his case, and pointed to his haggard looks and wasting figure, and dwelt gloomily on the hopeless future, and the possibility of his sinking prematurely into a pulverising consumption, unless the object of his affections could be secured to him; and there can be still less doubt that his eloquent appeal on behalf of the lovely Tudmavuttee, all smiles and tears at his side, was quite irresistible on the tender-hearted and generous-minded Cuvera. I say there is no doubt about all this, though history is silent on the point. However it is creditable to Cuvera that, though a god, he showed the feelings of a man and brother. He not only complied with the idol's request, but lent him whatever he required, and this, too, it must be said, with that liberality which generally characterises both gods and men when dealing with other people's money. You would naturally fancy that the idol gave an I. O. U, or promissory note, or some other legal instrument of the period in acknowledgment of the debt. Not a bit of it; and this to my mind is the most extraordinary part of the proceeding, and what stamps Cuvera as a financial genius of no common order. But read this; "The God" (that is Cuvera) "directed that the loan should be repaid to the sovereigns of the country lying between the Palar and the Soornamoorky rivers, and in pursuance of this appointment, the whole of the offerings made at the shrine have, from "the earliest times, been made over to the local "ruler." The negotiation was so far satisfactory to the idol, that he obtained the lovely Tudmavuttee and a handsome loan into the bargain, to be repaid at convenience by his devoted votaries. *But the loan has not been repaid to this day*; like many other similar financial concerns in the sister Presidency, it is still "in liquidation;" and every ornament, every bag of rupees, every handful of rice now presented to the idol, is on account of that long-standing marriage debt.

The case presents some features of commercial interest, which I discussed at some length with De Wylkins, who has talent that way. Looking at the liabilities of the various contracting parties, it is the opinion of my clear-headed young friend that if he himself had the choice of position, he would prefer being the "local ruler," because, as De Wylkins forcibly put it, "he seems to have had the best of the bargain throughout, having had nothing to pay and everything to receive." In default of this De Wylkins wouldn't mind he said being the idol, because "all the money passed through his hands first." Here my friend smiled and gave a knowing wink which I, not wishing to appear deficient in comprehension returned, though I have not the remotest idea what he meant by it. He said nothing further however than that he was "quite prepared at once to borrow money on the same terms as the idol had." The case was not quite clear to me yet; so I remarked to De Wylkins, that I did not quite understand who was to repay Cuvera, the idol or the local ruler? To my intense surprise, De Wylknis, with considerable warmth, immediately denounced Cuvera as a something "old soucar" who had in one way or another received the value of the principal over and over again. He admitted, however, the skill with which the payment of the loan had been thrown upon posterity, and frankly acknowledged that Cuvera's scheme for ensuring what De Wylkins called interminable repayment—that is without its ever appearing as if the loan was paid off—was masterly. Finally, he fiinted that Cuvera would not be an unworthy successor to Mr. Massey. I can't say, however, after carefully considering the whole circumstances of this interesting case, that I am induced to form a high opinion of the manner in which Indian gods conduct their pecuniary transactions. For many years past the "local ruler," designated by Cuvera, has been none other than John Company and the British Government, who were not backward in availing themselves of the substantial privileges of that position. During the early struggle for dominion between the English and French, the temple revenues were the first-fruits of British conquest, and doubtless formed a valuable addition to the sinews of war. So soon as our business-like ancestors had fairly settled down, they took upon themselves the duties of the local ruler with the greatest pleasure imaginable; received and managed all the revenues; appointed the necessary religious establishment; built granaries and stores, and supplied the pilgrims with food and other necessaries; in short, acted as a sort of banker and general agent to the temple, and after doing all this, carried the surplus home to the credit of Government. One can hardly refrain from smiling at the picture here presented by honest old John Company, trouble in his mind, on the one hand as to the nature of his business in strictly moral point of view, and yet eager, on the other, not to lose the opportunity of "turning an honest penny." No doubt the management of the temple was undertaken at first with the best of motives, but still it gave John Company's enemies an opportunity of passing some unpleasant remarks upon his system of governing India. So the arrangement was very properly abolished in 1843, and the control of affairs handed over to the Hindoos themselves.

And now, Tripatty, time is up, and I must bid thee farewell, though I would willingly linger for a while on those picturesque hills which for ages past have possessed such a wondrous fascination for, and have exercised such a mysterious influence over millions of my fellow men. "See Tripatty and die!" chant thy myriad pilgrims in universal chorus. Would that their aspirations were more truly directed, and their courage, their patience, and their self-sacrifice more nobly rewarded! Yet, O Christian brothers and sisters, in that spirit of charity which thinketh no evil, let us pause ere we recklessly cast the stone at these erring ones, and ask ourselves humbly which of us has done as much in witness of a purer faith?"

In we dash again by the Curcumbady pass and into the Ballypully jungle, the scenery of which is inexpressibly welcome after the monotonous aspect of the plains. Feast your eyes well while you may; and, if you feel so disposed, banish the graceful bamboo and a few other Indian arborical friends from your mind's eye, and fancy yourself in Wales, or anywhere else, where the surrounding hills are clothed with rich and varied foliage, and are continually presenting new beauties for your admiration. If you can't fancy anything of the sort, never mind; you may amuse yourself by reflecting on the pleasures of a lively imagination in others. At all events I advise you to feast your eyes well along the last twenty-five miles in the North Arcot district, that is from Tripatty to Ballapully, for on the whole line of route to Bombay, you will see nothing like it, till you have left the Seedy Districts behind you, passed over the barren plateaus of the Deccan, and reached the rugged beauty of the Western Ghauts.

THE BHANMO EXPEDITION.

(*The Englishman.*)

As anything relating to the Bhanmo Expedition must be interesting, we give below parts of a letter relating to the voyage from Mandalay to Bhanmo, which seem to have been omitted from the letters we have already published.

"On 14th January the expeditionary party reached Shen Paga, a picturesque town partly rebuilt. It was burnt down in the rebellion of 1866. It is said the King has ordered a sugar-mill from England to manufacture sugar from the raw material, which is abundant in this place. Salt is also largely exported. Colonel Yule says that the trade in this article reaches about 500,000 viss annually. A viss is 3⅓ lbs. Salt is sent to Bhanmo, also teel seed, and rice. At this place there was a solitary Chinaman shopkeeper, whose shop was apparently in anything but a thriving condition. There were plenty of pigs about. The King's steamer steered badly. Her captain was a sulky, unsocial Burman, who did not know his trade, and was in consequence constantly running the vessel against the banks.

"The third defile is very pretty, the river narrows considerably, and is shut in between ridges of hills, covered with the most varied and beautiful foliage, with the rocks showing through here and there. The chief attraction is the rocky-island, Thayaudaw, pronouced something like Theodore. This is crowned as usual with pagodas, and covered with trees. After investing eight annas in boiled rice, a small dug-out takes the visitor to this island, when the keeper of the holy fish calls in a loud voice *tee-tee*, and presently a number of large fish come tumbling lazily up to the shore or to the boat, and with half-shut eyes and open mouths feed from the hand on the boiled rice purchased at the beginning of the strip. They also permit visitors to scratch their great scaly backs, just as salmon are tickled at some show places at home. It is a strange but not a pretty sight, and reminds one of the monsters at the Seven Tanks near Calcutta. The King has forbidden all fishing within six miles of the island. There is a coal mine within a few miles, but the quality of the mineral is not very good. The steamer took in a large quantity which is described as looking somewhat 'slatey.' In the neighbourhood there were numerous marks of pigs, deer, and leopards. A few jungle fowls were shot as we returned through the woods in the evening. As we walked we heard the bells from the island, and as the sound floated over the waters, it had a beautiful effect. In this defile the river is very smooth with scarcely any currents. At the upper end is the Shway-outang hill which, according to Yule, is 6,000 feet high. It looks only half that height. On 20th we stopped to wood at Katha, in the jungles round which place the party had fine sport. Crowds of men, women, and children came on board to see the wonderful fire-boat. The natives were astonished by galvanic shocks. One elderly female, with great pretensions to ugliness, grinned horribly when informed she would have twins ere long; the crowd shouted with laughter, and there was an instant rush of the fair sex for shocks, under which the instrument broke down.

"Near the entrance of the second defile the river is full of snags and sand-banks, which make the navigation somewhat dangerous. The steamer scraped over one bank, but no damage was done. After passing the defile the party reached Shway-Koo, near which the Governor of Bhanmo was killed at the end of last year. Here the villages were stockaded, and the people afraid to move out because of the Khakhyens. On leaving Shway-Koo it was amusing to see half-a-dozen women running a race against the steamer along the bank, distant about 30 yards. One damsel fell head over heels amid shouts of laughter. The second defile is wonderfully beautiful: wild, rugged hills tower abruptly from the mirror-like waters, and are clothed with the most glorious trees, rich with foliage of varied colours, and draped with graceful flowering creepers. The river is here only 250 to 300 yards in width. Soon after passing this splendid gorge, the steamer came to anchor off Bhanmo, where the business of the expedition really commenced."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(*Times, March* 18.)

BEFORE the two Houses adjourn for the Easter Recess the subject of National Education will have been fully brought before them. The Duke of Marlborough has given notice that on Monday next he will lay the Government Bill before the Lords, and we have little doubt that he and his colleagues will have studied the shortcomings and failures of their predecessors sufficiently to prevent the introduction of any feeble and half-hearted measure. In the meantime a scheme, competitive with, though not hostile to, the forthcoming Government scheme, has been submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Bruce. This gentleman has had experience of administration as well as of legislation on the subject, and the principal change he has made in his former proposals represents with sufficient accuracy the progress of public opinion. Yesterday evening he explained his measure, which was unopposed by the Government, and will remain before Parliament in rivalry with the official Bill, furnishing a standard of comparison for it, and perhaps materials for improving or supplementing it.

The leading principle of Mr. Bruce's Bill is that due provision for Education shall be made compulsory in every part of the country. At present the system is lamentably defective. In some districts all is excellent; there are good schools, competent schoolmasters, large and well ventilated rooms, and a fair attendance. These are generally the districts which have the good fortune to possess wealthy and active proprietors within their limits. They are chiefly those adjacent to London, or those situate in the counties which are most desirable for residence. Such schools we need not be ashamed to show to any one. But beyond these there is a wilderness of ignorance, dense and unknown, which the most sanguine cannot hope soon to reclaim. When we come to places where the gentry are few, where the clergymen are poor, where the employers are careless and niggardly, where the inhabitants care nothing for the advantages of Education, and there is no one to implant in their minds laudable ambition and the desire of knowledge, the aspect of things is hopeless indeed. It may be that the instances of the profound ignorance of this or that adult which are given in Educational Reports are sometimes highly coloured, but it cannot be doubted that in many parts of the country the condition even of the rising generation in respect of instruction is a national disgrace. The chief fault does, indeed, lie with the parents themselves, for we cannot admit that because a man is an artisan or a labourer he is free from the moral responsibility of providing education for his children, or that "the governing classes" or "the State" are bound to do this work for him. But, as a matter of fact, parents of the lower class do habitually neglect their children's well-being, and it becomes necessary for the community to exercise a superintendence for its own benefit, and to take care that at least the opportunity of learning to read, write, and cipher shall be given to every child.

To do this more efficiently than it ever yet has been done is the object of Mr. Bruce's Bill, and the changes which he has made in his scheme point to this end. The Bill of last year was a permissive Bill, and since it was introduced public opinion has not stood still. It gave permission to those who would not take it; it allowed those to bestir themselves on Education who were apathetic as to its advantages, and only desired an excuse to remain as they were and as their fathers had been before them. Very different is the present measure, and its faults are certainly on the other side. Its provisions would in many respects work injustice to those who are already engaged in the work of Education under our present voluntary system. But its author has at least faced the great problem of National Education. Mr. Bruce describes his present measure as the Bill of 1867, with the addition of machinery for its enforcement where the existence of eductional destitution is proved after full inquiry. This machinery is based on the principle of local rating, supplemented as heretofore by grants from the State, and from several recent Acts Mr. Bruce borrows the principle that the opportunity of voluntary effort should be first given, and that the interference of the State, compelling districts to do their duty, should follow on the proved neglect of that duty. The Bill provides for the constitution of school districts, which are to be generally conterminous with boroughs or unions, and these districts may by Resolution adopt the Act and put it in force. When a school district has been constituted a school committee shall be appointed, which shall be a body corporate, and it is the duty of carrying out the Act shall be vested. In short, the machinery is pretty much what has been proposed on former occasions, and it is in accordance with the local and self-governing traditions of the country. It is in the compulsory application of the Act that the novelty of the present measure consists. It may be assumed that in the more favoured of the rural districts, in the London parishes, and in such great towns as Manchester and Birmingham, there will be sufficient public spirit to provide for Education either by private liberality or by voluntary rating. But there are districts which will not act effectively without a sharp impluse from without. It is proposed to enact that an order for bringing the Act into force in any district may be made by the Committee of Council. An application for such an order may be made by not less than one-tenth of the persons who are or would be electors of the district, and then the Committee of Council, "they have reason to believe that, by reason of the deficiency in any "district or place of the means of obtaining elementary education, such an order would be "expedient, may appoint a Commissioner in "manner directed by this Act with respect to "applications for an order of the Committee of "Council." This Commissioner shall examine and make a report on the subject, and this Report shall be published. Should it prove that a school is really required, then the district shall be allowed three months to adopt the Act: should the inhabitants not avail themselves of this term of grace, it shall be lawful for the Committee of Council to make an order that the Act shall be in force in the district in question, and, at the expiration of one month from the date of such order, the Act shall have the force of law in the district just as if it had been voluntarily adopted. Such is the leading principle of this measure, and it is, we think, one which, though, perhaps, a necessary evil, the country must at last make up its mind to adopt. It need not necessarily involve any overthrow or supersession of the existing system, which would be nothing less than a national misfortune. If worked prudently and moderately by the Privy Council, it might be made effective in carrying the benefits of Education to the more neglected regions of the country; and to some such provision we must come at last, if ever there is to be a general system of public instruction in England. We trust the forthcoming Government Bill will not fall short in this respect, for though we may be unwilling to adopt compulsory Education in the sense of driving in the children to school from the highways and hedges, yet we may fairly demand that the school itself shall be provided, and, if necessary, by compulsion.

There is, of course, a Conscience Clause, to the effect that no scholar shall be required when attending the school to learn any catechism or religious formulary to which the parent in writing objects, nor to be present at any lesson, instruction, or observance to which such objection has been made. This principle also we hope to see maintained in the Government Bill. With these two features of the measure our approbation must cease. The Bill of Mr. Bruce appears to us in other respects too elaborate, too meddling, too despotic—in a word, too official. It breathes the atmosphere of the Committee of Council, which it would make supreme over all schools present and to come. The object of legislation should be, while providing for the establishment of new schools, to assist and encourage those already existing, whatever their machinery. But the conditions and regulations imposed by this measure would, we think, tend to throw voluntary schools more and more on the Rates, and bring them one by one into strict dependence, first on the local school committee, and then on the central Board. Thus, though we fully accept the main principle of Mr. Bruce's Bill we shall hope to see in the Government measure a more simple machinery which shall allow a more free and spontaneous working.

THE COST OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(*Economist.*)

ENGLAND has no great war on hand, nor is she preparing for any great war, yet she is about to spend this year from thirty-one to thirty-five millions sterling upon her armaments. That is nearly ten millions in excess of the whole expenditure of Prussia, one of the most highly organized Powers in the world, as much as the whole expenditure of Italy, much more than the whole interest upon the National Debt. Even the regular outlay without considering the expedition to Abyssinia, is 26,622,000*l.*, or double the cost of the enormous French army, equal to the interest on a debt of 700,000,000*l.*, nearly 5*l.* for every household in the United Kingdom. Yet, while spending this enormous amount, more than the sum which would enable us to declare Great Britain a free port, and so make it the bonded warehouse of the world, we do not secure the power to send a small expedition against a semi-barbarous potentate without an additional expenditure so excessive, that it seems to many men an excuse for recommending a difficult, if not a dangerous, policy of total isolation. Yet at the very moment when this fact is most clearly recognised, Parliament is about, without addition to our strength in war, to vote nearly 500,000*l.* more than it did last year, to grant, as a sort of matter of course, an additional sum equal to the whole revenue of that Irish church, about which there is such an amount of debate and party feeling.

It is one of the most regrettable incidents of a political situation, which leaves politicians very much to regret, that there is not the slightest chance of any Government on either side paying any serious attention to facts which so obviously require attention and reform. Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet cannot be expected to resist its own estimates, and should it be superseded by Mr. Gladstone's, the new Government will have too much to do to attend to business so ordinary and so regular as the expenditure on our armaments. No private member can do anything in the matter, for the cause of the waste is not to be discovered by reading its details, and every Government shrinks from the subject as a man shrinks from a piece of exhausting and dull, but, nevertheless, indispensable, work. Yet, if this expenditure is not worth investigation, why do we disturb ourselves about fiscal arrangements at all? Just look at the facts, and see the amount of inefficiency of which our arrangements stand convicted. The cost of this Abyssinian expedition, it is quite clear, will amount to, at least, double the sum for which it was at one time hoped we might get free. A very careful statement has been drawn up in Bombay, from which it appears that the present cost of transport alone for these operations against an insigificant enemy, amounts to 320,000*l.* a month. The most sanguine do not expect them to end until November, that is in less than twelve months, and the expenditure on transport alone, therefore, will be 3,800,000*l.* or more than the original estimate of the total. We venture to say that France has conquered and held Cochin China for a less additional expenditure. And, for this is the real grievance, we are all this while expending on a fleet thus pronounced incapable of transport work 11,000,000*l.* a year. Add to this expenditure the outlay by the commissariat in Abyssinia, where eggs are purchased at 8*d.* a piece, and even water is being paid for; the incredible outlay on a transport train which ought to be an organised section of the regular army, and paid for within the estimates; and the reckless extravagance which characterises British departments in war time;—and it will be seen that we shall not get out of Abyssinia for less than six millions, and much more probably, not for less than ten—a sum which would provide almost all the great municipal improvements so sorely required by the capital. We, know, of course, that war must be costly, and war on the Indian system very costly, and quite admit that the stock arguments which will shortly be presented to Parliament are in their way true enough. The Economist never has attempted to deny that great States must expend large sums, or that there must be in such expenditure a proportion of waste. What we want Parliament and the public to consider is, not the pennies spent so much as the absence of the resulting penny-worths. We spend in one year, on one naval operation, over a very short and easy sea route, more than the P. and O. Company spends in the same time upon its mighty steam service, more than the Anglo-American Steam Companies spend on the transport of 100,000 emigrants to the new world. Those companies will carry any number of first-class emigrants in splendid steamers, with every luxury and accommodation for 35*l.* a head, and are clearly able, therefore, to carry 100,000 first-class passengers from Liverpool to New York for the sum we shall spend in transporting an army of 10,000 men, and its belongings, from Bombay to Zulla. Now is that efficiency, when we are besides paying 11,000,000*l.* for a fleet not employed in the operation? We do not know, and Parliament does not know. We cannot assert, and Mr. Bright could not prove that it was not all perfectly reasonable or at any rate quiet unavoidable, but that is the very point of which we complain. Our organisation is so deficient that nobody, no one in the Treasury, or the Admiralty, or the India House, can tell precisely where the failure is, what department is out of gear, why there is this disproportion between expenditure and result. The Prussian Government under similar circumstances could tell to a shilling. Let us look at this little incident, which seems to be becoming clear. The facilities for land transport, which ought to be part of an army not being part of our army, Sir Robert Napier tried to organise a regular military department for the work. Sir Stafford Northcote said he was absolute, but Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, a civilian overruled Sir Robert,—for the sake of economy,—and instead of soldier-drivers under discipline, and with non-commissioned officers, a miscellaneous crowd of Arabs, Persians, Egyptians, and we know not whom, were hired cheap, and the subordinate officers dispensed with. The men did not understand discipline, did not care about the service, neglected their beasts, drove the chief officers into acts of excessive severity which will tell against us everywhere, and were at last replaced by the "costly" but thorough organisation needful for the work. The very motive here was economy, yet the result was a waste, probably twice as great as the sum it was originally intended to spare. The matter is no better in England. At this moment, with all this terrible expenditure going on, it would be impossible to move 100,000 men across England, say only the militia without sudden, excessive, and probably inefficient, outlays. Yet it will be perfectly impossible to induce a statesmant of the first class to look into the matter—to ascertain, for example, whether it is really impossible to exercise severe control over the cost of an expedition like that to Abyssinia, whether the individual dictatorship we were all promised is really beyond the power of Government to secure. It may have been, and if so, there is nothing to do but submit quietly. Our complaint is not of that but of the badness of a system which disables Parliament from discovering whether it is so or not—from deciding on responsibility, or, where necessary, punishing incompetence.

We do not make these remarks for the sake of disparaging the management of the Abyssinian expedition. That expedition was inevitable and was defended by ourselves; and we do not know enough to say confidently that there has been mismanagement. But we do say, and the broad facts justify us in saying, that England and India, which between them spend this year forty one millions on armamants, do not get an adequate return for that vast mass of treasure, ought not to be required to pay ten or even six millions more, because a small section of those armaments has been made useful in a province on the Red Sea. What is the use of saving, if we neglect questions like these. Every year the Treasury rejects, quite rightly, a hundred beneficial proposals, in order to save in the aggregate, perhaps a quarter of a million a year; and then every ten years some expedition, usually inevitable, reveals so many defects in our organisation that Government, to avoid humiliation, is obliged to throw away five times the sum it has saved by ten years of burdensome thrift.

THE REDUCTION IN THE PROFITS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, AND THE CAUSES OF IT.

(*Economist.*)

As the amount of the rest of the Bank of England is by standing arrangement not to be reduced below 3,000,000*l.* it is evident that the dividend of the Bank of England this half-year will be much less than this time last year, or this time two years. At the corresponding half-year two years ago the dividend was 6½, last spring it was 4½, and the reduction that must now be made is naturally matter for inquiry.

Some persons believe that there is something anomalous in the circumstance, and attribute it to various points which they think faulty in the policy of the Bank. But the Bank of England, upon this occasion, only shares in the great diminution felt by bankers who give no interest on deposits. All bankers feel the change of times, but none feel it so much as these. When the rates of interest were 8 and 10 per cent., these bankers got the whole of them; they had not to give away any part to their depositors; but now that the rates are 1½ or 2 per cent. they do not receive a quarter as much. Their extreme opposite is a billbroker who raises his rate for deposits (on good notice at least) in some proportion to the current rate of interest. In good times, such a billbroker only gets a difference; in bad times, he only gets a difference; and the contrast between the two is not extreme. He probably does not give so large a proportion of the rate in very dear times as in cheap and ordinary times, because in dear time there is more risk and he has to keep a larger reserve than usual. The same principle applies to interest-giving bankers, in proportion as they raise the rate they give to a level with the rate they charge. In both cases, the fall in income consequent on the fall in the rate of discount is divided

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE *Times*, referring to the arbitration agreed upon in the *Mermaid* case, remarks that thus ends a negotiation of which the subject must be called trivial, but which has been protacted over three years and a half, and might have resulted in a serious rupture. It is impossible not to ask why the course taken at last was not taken at first, when it would have saved a great deal of futile diplomacy, as well as of ill-feeling, between England and Spain. In this instance the fault was certainly not on our side, for our Government offered that of Spain the choice between a Mixed Commission and friendly mediation, but was met by objections grounded on the old punctilios of national honour. One must not, however, forget that we have ourselves shown a like spirit in former cases, when our neighbours could see no reason in our scruples. The mischief is that arbitration, instead of being proposed in the first instance, is seldom mentioned until the original misunderstanding has been embittered and complicated by subsequent events. If recourse were had to it in the earlier stages of international disputes there would be no such thing as drifting into war. War might continue to be waged deliberately for purposes of ambition or policy; but history tells us that passion and jealousy, excited by causes quite as slight as the omission of a salute, have cost mankind whole hecatombs of lives on the battle-field. "Unhappily," as Lord Stanley remarked in the debate of last session on the *Mermaid*, "there is nothing in the nature of an international tribunal to which all cases of this kind might be referred." Why there should not be has never been explained, so far, by any of those who have treated the idea with contempt. But such a stage in civilization will assuredly not be reached until the way has been paved for it by more frequent resort to arbitration by joint commissions. This agreement is a step in this direction, and, if its object be happily attained, may serve hereafter as a precedent on similar occasions.

The Whitworth 9-inch gun which has recently been delivered at Woolwich is one of two ordered a considerable time back by the Admiralty. Its weight is nominally 15 tons, in reality 14 tons 10 cwt. : which is between 2 and 3 tons heavier than the service 9-inch wrought iron gun. The cost is stated to be over £3,000 or more than double that of the service gun. It will be difficult, we imagine, for the gun to exhibit a sufficiently marked superiority to counterbalance these grave disadvantages. However, we shall now have an opportunity, never before afforded us, of coming to some definite conclusion as to the real merits of the Whitworth system in its application to ordnance of a calibre suited to the requirements of modern warfare, and the trial of this gun will be sufficiently interesting. The gun is destined to fire a 320 lb. projectile (the service 9-inch projectiles are 250 lb.), with a charge of 45 lb. of powder. The rifling, it is scarcely necessary to state, is on what is generally termed the hexagonal system. The figure, however, is not that of a true hexagon. Mr. Whitworth thus describes the system :—"The interior of the gun is first bored out cylindrically, and when the rifling is completed a small portion of the original cylindrical bore is retained along the centre of each of the sides of the hexagonal bore, and the other parts of each side recede or incline outwards towards the rounded angles; hence the diameter of the hexagonal bore is greatest at the rounded angles." It is across these angles that the gun is of 9-inch calibre; across the planes of the hexagons it is little over 8 inches. "The receding or inclining outwards of the parts of each side of the hexagonal bore from the hollow centre towards the rounded angles is proportioned to the thickness of the fouling which is found to take place when using bad powder, and is designed to secure proper bearing surfaces for the hexagonal projectiles." The gun is made of steel hoops shrunk on by hydraulic pressure. Although somewhat heavy, it is a handsome piece of ordnance, but with guns "handsome is as handsome does," and in the eyes of practical artillerymen the gun will possess little real value until after it has been proved and afforded an opportunity of exhibiting its capabilities. We should mention that the vent is in the prolongation of the axis of the bore through the cascable. The cartridge is of a new and, as far as we can judge, of a complicated construction.

M. Forcade, in the new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, gives some curious explanations relative to Prince Napoleon's visit to Berlin :—"It is generally agreed that this voyage is not a mission; that it is, on the part of the Prince, a reappearance *in fiocchi* in public affairs. Prince Napoleon has held himself aloof from politics for some time, and now refrains from speaking for family reasons. However, he could not remain in an indifferent and insignificant attitude. A journey which would bring him into contact with the courts and statesmen who direct the affairs of Europe might bring this inaction to an end. There was nothing in the state of Europe requiring immediate attention. · M. de Budberg, before the departure of Prince Napoleon for Berlin, had made known the intention of Russia to vex the East no longer. There was, however, an *opportunité piquante* for the excursion of the Prince, as a curious method has recently been adopted by the King of Prussia and the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation. The King and his Prime Minister will no longer speak politics with the ambassadors, who are referred to M. de Thile, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In spite of their friendly and familiar intercourse in private life, Lord Loftus, M. Benedetti, and the other ambassadors cannot speak a word to King William or Count Bismarck. Lord Loftus is said to be much hurt at this derogation from diplomatic custom, which authorizes an ambassador to address himself directly to the Sovereign or his Foreign Minister. The difficulty is comical, and we do not know how it will end. However, the King and Minister must have had less reserve with Prince Napoleon."

The public will receive with little satisfaction the list of Lord Derby's peers. With the exception of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, there is not one of these four baronets whose merit or whose services to the State would entitle him to the distinction of being raised above the level of his order. It is time that attention should be seriously called to the principles upon which such rewards are in the future to be bestowed. In the meantime, if it be difficult to justify the elevation of a country gentleman unknown for anything but obedient partisanship, like Sir John Trollope, it is impossible to speak without some warmth of the manner in which Sir John Walsh has achieved his new dignity. Far superior in cultivation to the average members of his party, Sir John Walsh knew as well as any one the real character of the Reform Acts of last year. "The personal payment of rates," a phrase admirably suited to dupe politicians of the Sir Brook Bridge's type, can never have imposed upon the thoughtful writer who in 1860 investigated the principles of Parliamentary Reform in an able pamphlet. Sir John Walsh was at that time deeply impressed with the dangers of democracy, and did not conceal the alarm with which he viewed even the moderate concessions of Mr. Disraeli's bill of 1859. On a subsequent occasion he protested in his place in Parliament against Mr. Disraeli's trick of coalescing with the extreme section of the Liberal party. Yet Sir John Walsh was a steady supporter of the Government throughout the whole campaign of last year, when their Reform Bill was far more democratic than any that had proceeded even from Liberal administrations, and when their tactics were far more unscrupulous than any upon which Mr. Disraeli had previously ventured.

We cull the following sentences from the last of those elegant and accurate descriptions of women which ennoble the *Saturday Review* :—

The girl of the period is a creature who dyes her hair and paints her face, as the first articles of her personal religion; whose sole idea of life is plenty of fun and luxury; and whose dress is the object of such thought and intellect as she possesses. Her main endeavour in this is to outvie her neighbours in the extravagance of fashion. No matter whether, as in the time of crinolines, she sacrificed decency, or, as now, in the time of trains, she sacrifices cleanliness; no matter either, whether she makes herself a nuisance and an inconvenience to every one she meets. The girl of the period has done away with such moral mafflishness as consideration for others, or regard for command and rebuke. Nothing is too extraordinary and nothing too exaggerated for her vitiated taste. If a sensible fashion lifts the gown out of the mud, she raises hers midway to her knee. With purity of taste she has lost also that far more precious purity and delicacy of perception which sometimes mean more than appears on the surface. What the *demi-monde* does in its frantic efforts to excite attention, she also does in imitation. This imitation of the *demi-monde* in dress leads to something in manner and feeling, not quite so pronounced perhaps, but far too like to be honourable to herself or satisfactory to her friends. It leads to slang, bold talk, and license; to the love of pleasure and indifference to duty. The girl of the period envies the queens of the *demi-monde* far more than she abhors them. She sees them gorgeously attired and sumptuously appointed, and she knows them to be flattered, feted, and courted with a certain disdainful admiration of which she catches only the admiration while she ignores the disdain. They have all for which her soul is hungering, and she never stops to reflect at what a price they have bought their gains, and what fearful moral penalties they pay for their sensuous pleasures. It is this envy of the pleasures, and indifference to the sins, of these women of the *demi-monde* which is doing such infinite mischief to the modern girl. The legal barter of herself for so much money, representing so much cash, so much luxury and pleasure—that is her idea of marriage; the only idea worth entertaining. But she does not marry easily. Men are afraid of her; and with reason. They may amuse themselves with her for an evening, but they do not take her readily for life. Besides, after all her efforts she is only a poor copy of the real thing: and the real thing is far more amusing than the copy, because it is real. Men can get that whenever they like. If we must have only one kind of thing, let us have it genuine; and the queens of St. John's-wood in their unblushing honesty rather than their imitators and, make-believes in Bayswater and Belgravia.

How beautiful, how delicate is this!—and how very, very true!

The *Times* seems to have sent a particularly Irish reporter to do honour to the St. Patrick's festival. A touchingly eloquent account is given of an incident which we are called upon to admire as "thoroughly racy of the soil" and nobly characteristic of Irish generosity. Told in plain terms what happened was simply this: the children of St. Patrick's school were marched through the hall after dinner, and as they passed the company gave them all that was left of the dessert. That is to say, a number of Irish gentlemen, having paid a guinea a head by contract with a tavern keeper for as much as they can eat at dinner, consider they are doing a very liberal thing, when they can eat no more, in handing over the remains to some poor children. The enthusiastic reporter seems to have forgotten that the generous feelings of the guests were indulged at the expense of the contractor

---

The Slavs and Roumans of Hungary are preparing a great demonstration in favour of their national rights at the forthcoming session of the Diet at Pesth. A Ruthenian deputy, M. Dobrzanski, who has long been known as an agitator in behalf of Russia, has drawn up a petition demanding the recognition of "the Slovak and Ruthenian nations," which has been extensively circulated in the districts inhabited by by those races. In Transylvania, too, a great number of proclamations addressed "to our Rouman brothers" have been discovered, in which the electors are urged to give a unanimous vote of want of confidence in the Rouman deputies now in the Pesth Diet, "because they have betrayed their country and consented to the annihilation of the autonomy of ransylvania."

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. — H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurance will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.

I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.

II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.

If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy — *long desired*,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force

All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be eligible for foreign residence.

IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.

Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.....	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

H. Cleveland, Esq. — J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq. — D. Dunbar, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. — *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. — Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring..... ..... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

a reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	Is. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	.....	Is. 11⅝d.	do.
„ 3 do.	.....	Is. 11 9/16d.	do.
„ 2 do.	.....	Is. 11½d.	do.
„ 1 do.	.....	Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
„ demand	.....	Is. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	Is. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	Is. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, Is. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers —Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee.

1/11⅞	4	do.
1/11 9/16 „	3	do.
1/11½ „	2	do.
1/11 7/16 „	1	do.
1/11 3/8 „		On demand
1/11 5/16 „		On Scotland

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.

12 months..	.. ..	6 per cent.
6 do. ..	.. ..	5 „
3 do. ..	.. ..	4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, Withdrawals, Drawings, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

Bills left for collection should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 5/8d.	„
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	„
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 11½d.	„
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	„
On demand	..	...at 1s. 11 5/16d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11¼d.	„

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11 1/4d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6 months	4	do.
12 do.	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£50	.....	1s. 11 3d. per Rupee
„ 4	do.	.....	1s. 11 3/4d. „
„ 3	do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. „
„ 2	do.	.....	1s. 11 ⅝d. „
„ 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. „
On demand	do.	.....	1s. 11 ½d. „
On Scotland	do.	.....	
On Ireland	do.	.....	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 11 7/16d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of each account that have not fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do. ..	..	..	5 „
3 do. ..	..	..	4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, Withdrawals, Drawings, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

Bills left for collection should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. C. FARR, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 5/8d.	„
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	„
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 11½d.	„
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	„
On demand	..	...at 1s. 11⅜d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11 5/16d.	„

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11¼d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable on one sam, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." But a remittance is to be made to a lady nor Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Dividends or Interest on Securities being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 6th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, *23rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Lanes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—F. J. SCRIVENER, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal			3 per cent.
„	6	„	5 „
„	12	„	6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED a MECHANIC acquainted with the beating and keeping in order STEAM FRAME and CIRCULAR SAWS. Apply to Mr. McKENZIE, Tank Bunder, Saw Mill.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, now in occupation of the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) :—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

NOW IN STOCK.—GALVANISED CORUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

LUIS BELL, TAILOR, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay :—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat...	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	„ 45	Trousers	„ 22
Morning Coat	„ 35	Waistcoat	„ 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	„ 16
Waist-coat	„ 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	„ 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows :—

"The Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity :—

The following sizes are available :

No. 1	...Rs. 20
No. 2	„ 28
No. 3	„ 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with